

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. V.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1824.

No. 224.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington May 8.	Fayetteville May 13.	Newbern. May 8.	Petersburg. May 7.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	125 a	125 a 150	150	130 150
Apple,	50		50 55	45 50	56 60
Peach,			55 60	75	60 62 1/2
Bacon,	lb.	8 9	6 7 1/2	6 6	8 9
Butter,		33 54	31 32	32 34	
Coffee,		10 15	12 15	18 20	
Corn,	bush.	20 22	21 23	23 25	20 25
Cotton,	lb.	40	42 45	28 30	30 35
Candles, mould,		12 14	13 14 1/2	13 14 1/2	13 15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	9 10	12 12 1/2	12 14	
Flour,	bbl.	75 80	70 80	70 80	
Gin, Holland,		550 650	400 450	600 700	450 525
Country,		80 100	90 125	125	110
Iron,	ton	40 42	43 45	40 45	
Lard,	8500 9000	10080 11200		5500 10000	
Lime,	lb.	9 10	8 10	7 8	
Molasses,	cask	140	250 300		150 175
Porter, Phil. . . .	gall.	23 26	26 28	26 28	30 32
Powder, Amer. . . .	doz.		250 300		225 250
Rum, Jamaica,	keg		500 800		550 700
West India,	gall.	90	80 100	90 100	115 125
New England,		65 70	70 80	75 85	75 80
Rice,	cwt.	37 40	45 50	40 42 1/2	40 45
Shot,	250 287	350 400	375		
Salt, Liverpool,		1100 1200		900 1000	
Sugar, Brown,	bush.	50	75 80	65 75	75 87 1/2
Loaf,		45 50	70 80	60 70	
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	cwt.	900 1000	50 1050	800 1100	850 1300
Hyson,	lb.		17 19	18 20	15 25
Young Hyson,			150 175		150 162
Tobacco,		120 120			120 125
Tallow,	cwt.	400 450	325 400		300 1000
Whiskey,	lb.	8 10	6 7	8 10	
Wine, Madeira,	gall.	30 35	35 40	40	30 40
Teneriffe,			125 400		250 450
Sherry,			125 150	160 175	
Port,			200 325	200 225	
Malaga,			80		

Mr. Lowrie, General Jackson and the President.

Washington City, May 10, 1824.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I send you for publication the letters which heretofore passed between Mr. Monroe and Gen. Jackson, on the subject of forming his executive cabinet, in 1817. Mr. Monroe's are authentic copies, procured from Nashville, Tennessee. Those of Gen. Jackson are the original letters themselves, which some time since, were placed in my possession, by the president, with authority to use them as I might think proper, in any way not objected to by the writer. Both those gentlemen have expressed a willingness that the entire correspondence should be laid before the public; accordingly, and to gratify a desire which seems generally to prevail, they are sent to you for publication. It is matter of regret that private, confidential letters, breathing a freedom and carelessness of expression, based on a mutually subsisting friendship, and never intended for the press, should, under any circumstances, be drawn forth and exhibited to public view. The necessity, however, which impels their publication, and of withdrawing the privacy under which they were written, will be ascribed to the proper cause, and readily understood by those who have witnessed what has recently been said, and written, and printed, respecting them.

Very respectfully,
JOHN H. EATON.

Head Quarters, Division of the South,
Nashville, 23d of Oct. 1816.

DEAR SIR: I returned from the nation on the 12th inst. and seize the first moment from duty to write to you.

I have the pleasure to inform you that we have obtained by cession from the Cherokees and Chickasaws, all their claim south of the Tennessee, that interfered with the Creek cession.

We experienced much difficulty with the Chickasaws, from what they call their guarantee, or charter, given by president Washington, in the year 1794, and recognized by the treaty with that nation in 1801; which not only guaranteed the territory, but bound the United States to prevent intrusions, within the limits defined, of every kind whatever. In the treaty with the Cherokees, lately entered into at the city of Washington, the greater part of the land guaranteed by the treaty of 1801 to the Chickasaws, was included. The fact is, that both president Washington, and the present secretary of war, must have been imposed on by false representations, as neither the Cherokees or Chickasaws had any right to the territory south of the Tennessee, and included within the Creek cession, as the testimony recorded on our journal, and forwarded with the treaty, will show; it being in the possession of the Creeks until conquered by us in the fall of 1813. I feel happy that all these conflicting claims are accommodated by the late treaties, and at a moderate premium, payable in ten years; and that extensive fertile country west of the county of Madison, and north of the Tennessee, which at once opens a free intercourse to, and defence for the lower country, is acquired. In a political point of view, its benefits are incalculable. We will now have good roads, kept up and supplied by the industry of our own citizens, and our frontier defended by a strong population. The sooner, therefore, that this country can be brought into market the better. By dividing this country into two districts, by a line drawn due east from the mouth of the Black Warrior to the Coosa river; and appointing an enterprising individual to superintend the northern district as surveyor; he can have all the lands north of the line ready for sale by the first of June next. The vast capital now held for the purchase of this land, if offered for sale before the holders turn it to other objects, will insure the treasury an immense sum of money, and give to the government a permanent population, capable of defending that frontier, which ought to induce the government to prepare it for market as early as possible.

Having learnt from General David Meriwether, that Mr. Crawford is about to retire from the department of war, I am induced as a friend to you and the government, to bring to your notice, as a fit character to fill that office, Colonel William H. Drayton, late of the army of the United States.

I am not personally acquainted with Col. D. but believing it of the utmost importance that the office of secretary of war should be well filled, I have, for some time, through every source that has presented, been making inquiry on the subject. From information that I can rely on, the result is, that he is a man of nice principles of honor and honesty, of military experience and pride—possessing handsome talents as a lawyer and statesman.

I am told before the war, he was ranked with the federalists, but the moment his country was threatened, he abandoned private ease and a lucrative practice, for the tented fields. Such acts as these speak louder than words—the tree is best known by its fruit, and such a man as this, it matters not what he is called,

will always act like a true American. Whether he would accept the appointment I cannot say, but if he would, his talents, experience and energy would prove highly useful to his country. It is all important in peace and in war, as you well know, to have this office well filled; at present, when there exists such strife in the army as appears in the north, it is important to select a character of such firmness and energy as cannot be swayed from strict rule and justice. From every information I have received, Col. Drayton fills this character; and is better qualified to execute the duties of the department of war, than any other character I have any knowledge of, either personally or from information. I write you confidentially. It is said here is spoken of to succeed Mr. Crawford. Rest assured this will not do—when I say this I wish you to understand me, that he does not possess sufficient capacity, stability or energy—the three necessary qualifications for a war officer. These hints proceed from the purest motives, that you may be supported in your administration by the best talents and virtue of our country, that you may be hailed in your retirement from the executive chair, with that unanimous approbation that has brought you to it.

Present Mrs. J. and myself respectfully, to your lady and family, in which is included Mrs. Hay, and accept for yourself my warmest wishes for your happiness.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hon. JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

[Private.]

Nashville, Nov. 12, 1816.

SIR: Permit me to introduce to your notice Lieut. Gadsden, who will hand you this letter, and who is also the bearer of the treaties lately concluded with the Creeks, Chickasaws, and Cherokees.

In my last to you, I took the liberty of drawing your attention to the benefits that would result both to the treasury of the United States, and the defence of the Lower Mississippi and its dependencies, by bringing into market those tracts of country lately acquired by the treaties above named. I am so deeply impressed with the importance of this subject, that I cannot forego the present opportunity of again bringing it to your view. I have this moment wrote the controller on this highly interesting and important subject, and the land can be brought into market within a very short time, which will immediately give to that section of country a strong and permanent settlement of American citizens, competent to its defence. Should the government divide the surveyor's district, as proposed, and appoint General Coffee surveyor of the northern, his energy and industry will bring it into market in all June next. Should the district be divided, as contemplated, and General Coffee appointed surveyor, it will leave open the appointment of receiver of public moneys, heretofore promised to the general, which vacancy I warmly recommend to be filled by Lieut. Gadsden, who, owing to the late, indeed I might say present, delicate state of his health, is desirous of resigning his appointment in the army. In this, as in all my recommendations, I have the public good in view.

From the acquirements of Lieut. Gadsden, the army will sustain a great loss by the withdrawal of his services from it; but, by retiring at present, and avoiding the insalubrious climates, where his duty as an officer calls him, his health may be restored, and his life preserved for the benefit of his country at some future period. There are few young men in the army, or elsewhere, possessing his merit; his education is of the best kind, and his mind is richly stored with the most useful sort of knowledge; he should, therefore, be fostered as capable, at some future day, of becoming one of his country's most useful and valuable citizens. Lieut. Gadsden's situation requires some office, the profits of which will yield him a competency while preparing himself for some professional pursuit; this office will afford it. These are the reasons that induce me so warmly to recommend him. I hope, should the events alluded to occur, he will receive the appointment.

Being deeply impressed with the importance of another subject which relates to yourself, as well as the government, I hope I may be permitted, once more, to obtrude my opinions. In filling the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Mr. Crawford from the war office to the treasury, it is of the highest moment that some proper and fit person should be selected.

Your happiness and the nation's welfare materially depend upon the selections which are to be made to fill the heads of departments. I need not tell you that feuds exist, and have existed, to an injurious degree, in the northern army. To fill the department of war

with a character who has taken a part in those feuds, or whose feelings have been enlisted on the side of party, will be adding fuel to flame, which, for the good of the service, already burns too fiercely. This, and other considerations, induced me to enter on the inquiry for a character best calculated to fill that department; it has resulted in the selection of Col. William Drayton. Since my last to you, in which this subject was then named, Gen. Ripley has arrived here, who heartily concurs with me in the opinion, that Col. Drayton is the best selection that can be made.

Pardon me, my dear sir, for the following remarks concerning the next presidential term; they are made with the sincerity and freedom of a friend. I cannot doubt they will be received with feelings similar to those which have impelled me to make them. Every thing depends on the selection of your ministry. In every selection, party and party feelings should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate that monster, called party spirit. By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness, without any regard to party, you will go far to, if not entirely eradicate those feelings which, on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of government; and, perhaps, have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people heretofore politically divided. The chief magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings. His conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole, and not a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choices; pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long and so often benefited our country, and rendered conspicuous its rulers. These are the sentiments of a friend; they are the feelings if I know my own heart, of an undissimulated patriot.

Accept assurances of my sincere friendship, and believe me to be respectfully, your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. JAMES MONROE.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Monroe to General Jackson, dated Washington, Dec. 14, 1816.

DEAR SIR: I have since my last to you, had the pleasure of receiving two November. The advantage of the 10th of November, the 10th of November, the 10th of November. One of the benefits consists in putting an end to all dissatisfaction on the part of Tennessee, proceeding from the former treaty. This has been done on very moderate terms. Another consists in enabling the government to bring to market a large body of valuable land, whereby the public debt may be considerably diminished. A third, in extending our settlements along the Mississippi and towards the Mobile, whereby great strength will be added to our union in quarters where it is most wanted. As soon as our population gains a decided preponderance in those regions, East Florida will hardly be considered by Spain as a part of her dominions, and no other power would accept it from her as a gift. Our attitude will daily become more imposing on all the Spanish dominions, and, indeed, on those of other powers in the neighboring islands. If it keeps them in good order, in our relations with them, that alone will be an important consequence. I have communicated what you have suggested respecting General Coffee and Lieut. Gadsden, to the president, who is, I am satisfied, well disposed to promote their views.

It is very gratifying to me to receive your opinion on all subjects on which you will have the goodness to communicate them, because I have the utmost confidence in the soundness of your judgment and purity of your intentions. I will give you my sentiments on the interesting subject in question, likewise, without reserve. I agree with you, decidedly, in the principle that the chief magistrate of the country ought not to be the head of a party, but of the nation itself. I am, also, of opinion that the members of the federal party, who left it in the late war, and gallantly served their country in the field, have given proofs of patriotism and attachment to free government that entitle them to the highest confidence. In deciding, however, how a new administration ought to be formed, admitting the result to correspond with the wishes of my friends, many considerations claim attention, as, on a proper estimate of them, much may depend of the success of that administration, and even of the republican cause. We have, heretofore, been divided into two great parties. That some of the leaders of the federal party entertained principles unfriendly to our system of government, I have been thoroughly convinced; and that they meant to work a change in it, by taking advan-

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

A THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements will be received on subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

The semi-annual examination

of the students under the care of the Rev. Wm. Bingham will be held on the 8th and 9th of next month. The exercises of the academy will be resumed on the 1st Monday of July. Students are here prepared for the university. The academy is situated about 11 miles north-west of Hillsborough.

Mount Hope, May 1. 21—2w

James B. McDade & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public generally, that they have commenced the *Saddling Business* in Hillsborough, in the room adjoining David B. Alston's tavern, where they will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness,

and all articles in that line of business, which they will sell low for cash, or on a credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on.

May 5. 21—

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, living in Oxford, N. C. on the 16th of April last, a large silver watch, no marks recollected, more than his name hangs on the left side, and his hand feet considerably worn; shod all round; about ten years old. Any information will be thankfully received. If he should have been stolen I will give a reward of twenty dollars for the thief.

Edward P. Finch.

Oxford, N. C. May 2 21—3w

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, upon very accommodating terms, on Wednesday the 9th of June next, the following valuable property, situated at and near Chapel Hill, viz. my tavern lot with the improvements; two unimproved lots of two acres each; one small tract of land near the village, and a valuable tract upon New Hope, about five miles from the village. Those who wish to purchase any of the aforesaid property are invited to attend the sale, at Chapel Hill, on the aforesaid day, as I am desirous to sell the same. Notes with approved security will be required and long indulgence given.

John Taylor, son.

Chapel Hill, A 23. 20—4

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE received their spring supply of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c. amongst which are

Black, 12-4 Marcellus Bed-
Blue, CLOTHS. quilts,
Grey, Secaucus,
Brown, Black and Brown Hol-
Cassimeres, of various land,
Colours, Muslin and Cambric
Circassians, Robes,
Bombazens, Satinet,
Circassian Plaid, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, & 5-4 brown
Calicoes, & bleached shirting
Printed Muslins, and shawls
Cambrics, plain and Striped and Plaid do-
figured, Umbrellas,
Mull, Parasols,
Jaquet, MUSLINS, Straw Bonnets,
Swiss, plain Ladies' & Gentlemen's
Ladies, and figured, Leghorn Hats,
& Book, Beaver and Common
Irish Linens, Hats,
Lawn, Morocco,
Linen Cambric, K.J.,
Grapes, Prunella, SHOES,
Crape Robes, & Leather,
Crape Shawls, Gentlemen's Boots,
Silk ditto, Coach Whips,
Fancy Silk Handker- Scythe Blades,
chiefs, Knives and Forks,
Zella Handkerchiefs, Pucker Knives,
Flag ditto, Butts, (brass & iron),
Cotton ditto, Screws and Springs,
Muslin ditto, Knob & Stock Locks,
Barcelona ditto, Cupboard,
Thread Lace, Chests,
Gauze Vails, Pad,
Country Boling Cloth, Trunk, LOCKS,
Plain and figured Silks & Drawers,
Black and blue Cambric Coffee Mills, various
blet, kinds,
Silk and other Vestings Looking Glasses, as-
3-4 & 6-4 Dimity, sorted, SAWS,
Blue and yellow Nan- Hand,
keen, Tenant,
Cotton Cassimere, & Dovetail,
Cotton & linen Checks, Files, assorted,
Drillings, Commode Knobs,
White James, Violins,
Buck, Nails, all sizes,
Beaver, Saddlery,
Dugakin, Sugar,
Horseakin, Coffee,
& Silk, Tea,
Worsied, Wines,
Cotton, Rum,
Thread, Cogniac Brandy,
& Silk, London Porter,
6-4 & 10-4 Diaper, Crockery,
with many other articles too tedious to mention, which we are disposed to sell on the most liberal terms.

P. S. We would remind our customers it is necessary the old standing debts should be paid.

We have also 5000 pounds prime BACON. May 11. 22—3w

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1824.

Nancy Strayhorn vs. William Strayhorn.

Petition for divorce.

I T appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, William Strayhorn, resides without this state, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that the said William Strayhorn appear here on the third Monday in September next, and answer the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Test,

A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

Price adv. \$ 2 75. 18—6w

lage of favorable circumstances, I am equally satisfied. It happened that I was a member of congress, under the confederation, just before the change made by the adoption of the present constitution; and, afterwards, of the senate, beginning shortly after its adoption. In the former, I served three years, and, in the latter, rather a longer term. In these stations, I saw indications of the kind suggested. It was an epoch at which the views of men were most likely to unfold themselves, as, if any thing favorable to a higher toned government was to be obtained, that was the time. The movement in France tended, also, then, to test the opinions and principles of men, which was disclosed in a manner to leave no doubt on my mind of what I have suggested. No daring attempt was ever made, because there was no opportunity for it. I thought that Washington was opposed to their schemes, and not being able to take him with them, that they were forced to work, in regard to him, underhanded, using his name and standing with the nation, as far as circumstances permitted, to serve their purposes. The opposition, which was carried on with great firmness, checked the career of this party, and kept it within moderate limits. Many of the circumstances on which my opinion is founded, took place in debate and in society, and therefore find no place in any public document. I am satisfied, however, that sufficient proof exists, founded on facts and opinions of distinguished individuals, which became public, to justify that which I had formed.

The contest between the parties never ceased, from its commencement to the present time, nor do I think that it can be said now to have ceased. You saw the height to which the opposition was carried in the late war; the embarrassment it gave the government; the aid it gave to the enemy. The victory at N. Orleans, for which we owe so much to you, and to the gallant freemen who fought under you, and the honorable peace which took place at that time, have checked the opposition, if they have not overwhelmed it. I may add that the daring measure of the Hartford Convention, which unfolded views which had been long before entertained, but never so fully understood, contributed, also, in an eminent degree, to reduce the opposition to its present state. It is under such circumstances that the election of a successor to Mr. Madison has taken place, and that a new administration is to commence its service. The election has been made by the republican party, supposing that it has succeeded, and of a person known to be devoted to that cause. How shall he act? How organize the administration, so far as dependent on him, when in that station? How fill the vacancies existing at the time?

gerous purposes which I have adverted to, were never adopted, if they were known, especially in their full extent, by any large portion of the federal party, but were confined to certain leaders, and they principally to the eastward. The manly and patriotic conduct of a great proportion of that party in other states, I might, perhaps, say of all, who had an opportunity of displaying it, is a convincing proof of this fact. But still southern and eastern federalists have been connected together as a party, have acted together heretofore, and, although their conduct has been different, of late especially, yet the distinction between republicans and federalists, even in the southern and middle and western states, has not been fully done away. To give effect to free government and secure it from future danger, ought not its decided friends, who stood firm in the day of trial, to be principally relied on? Would not the association of any of their opponents in the administration itself, wound their feelings, or at least of very many of them, to the injury of the republican cause? Might it not be considered, by the other party, as an offer of compromise with them, which would lessen the ignominy due to the counsels which produced the Hartford Convention, and thereby have a tendency to revive that party on its former principles? My impression is, that the administration should rest strongly, on the republican party, indulging towards the other a spirit of moderation, and evincing a desire to discriminate between its members, and to bring the whole into the republican fold, as quietly as possible. Many men, very distinguished for their talents, are of opinion that the existence of the federal party is necessary to keep union and order in the republican ranks; that is, that free government cannot exist without parties. This is not my opinion. That the ancient republics were always divided into parties; that the English government is maintained by an opposition, that is by the existence of a party in opposition to the ministry—I well know. But I think that the cause of these divisions is to be found in certain defects of those governments, rather than in human nature, and that we have happily avoided those defects in our system. The first object is, to save the cause, which can be done by those who are devoted to it only, and of course by keeping them together; or in other words, by not disgusting them, by too hasty an act of liberality to the other party, thereby weakening the generous spirit of the republican party and keeping alive that of the federal. The second is, to prevent the re-organization and re-

val of the federal party, which, if my hypothesis is true, that the existence of party is not necessary to free government, and the other opinion which I have advanced is well founded, that the great body of the federal party are republicans, will not be found impracticable. To accomplish both objects, and thereby exterminate all party divisions in our country, and give new strength and stability to our government, is a great undertaking, not easily executed. I am, nevertheless, decidedly of opinion that it may be done, and, should the experiment fail, I shall conclude that its failure was imputable more to the want of a correct knowledge of all circumstances claiming attention, and of sound judgment in the measures adopted, than to any other cause. I agree, I think, perfectly, with you, in the grand object, that moderation should be shown to the federal party, and even a generous policy be adopted towards it; the only difference between us seems to be how far shall that spirit be indulged in the onset; and it is to make you thoroughly acquainted with my views on this highly important subject, that I have written to you so freely on it. Of the gentleman of whom you have spoken, I think as you do, of which I gave him proof when in the department of war, by placing him in the board of officers for digesting and reporting a system of discipline for the army; and, afterwards, by other tokens of confidence; and I add, with pleasure, that I should be gratified, regarding the feelings and claims above stated, to find an opportunity, at a proper time hereafter, should the event in contemplation occur, to add other proofs of my good opinion and high respect for him.

In the formation of an administration, it appears to me, that the representative principle ought to be respected, in a certain degree, at least, and that the head of a department (there being four) should be taken from the four great sections of the union, the east, the middle, the south and the west. This principle should not be always adhered to.—Great emergencies and transcendent talents would always justify a departure from it. But it would produce a good effect to attend to it when practicable. Each part of the union would be gratified by it; and the knowledge of local details, and means which would be thereby brought into the cabinet, would be useful. I am no wise compromised in respect to any one, but free to act, should I have to act, according to my judgment, in which I am thankful for the opinions of my friends, and particularly for yours.

On the subject of fortifications, or works for the defence of the coast and frontiers, an arrangement has lately been made, by the president, with which I wish you to be well acquainted. You have, heretofore, I presume, been apprised that Gen. Bernard, of the French corps of engineers, under the recommendation of Gen. La Fayette, and many others of great distinction in France, had offered his services to the U. States, and that the president had been authorized, by a resolution of congress, to accept them, confining his rank to the grade of the chief of our corps. This resolution being communicated to Gen. Bernard, by the late secretary of war, to whom he was known, he came over in compliance with the invitation which accompanied it. From Mr. Gallatin he brought letters, stating that he was the 7th in rank in the corps, and inferior to none in reputation and talents, if not the first. It required much delicacy in the arrangement, to take advantage of his knowledge and experience, in a manner acceptable to himself, without wounding the feelings of the officers of our own corps; who had rendered such useful services, and were entitled to the confidence and protection of their country. The arrangement adopted, will, I think, accomplish fully, both objects. The president has instituted a board of officers, to consist of five members, two of high rank in the corps, Gen. Bernard, the engineer at each station, (of young Gadsden, for example, at New Orleans) and the naval officer commanding there, whose duty it is made to examine the whole coast, and report such works as are necessary for its defence, to the chief engineer, who shall report the same to the secretary of war, with his remarks to be laid before the president. McRee and Totten are spoken of, for the two first, who, with Gen. Bernard, will continue till the service is performed, the two latter will change with the station. The General commanding each division will be officially apprised of this arrangement, that he may be present when he pleases, and give such aid as he may think fit. The attention of the board will be directed to the inland frontiers, likewise. In this way, it is thought that the feelings of no one can be hurt. We shall have four of our officers in every consultation, to one foreigner, so that, if the opinion of the latter becomes of any essential use, it must be by his convincing his colleagues, when they differ, that he has reason on his side. I have seen General Bernard, and find him a modest, unassuming man, who preferred our country, in the present state of France, to any in Europe, in some of which he was offered employment, and in any of which he might probably have found it. He understands that he is never to have

the command of the corps, but always will rank second in it.

This letter you will perceive is highly confidential; a relation which I wish always to exist between us. Write me, as you have done, without reserve—and the more so, the more gratifying your communications will be.

With great respect, and sincere regard, yours, JAMES MONROE.

Nashville, January 6, 1817.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th December last, which I have read with great interest and much satisfaction.

Your idea of the importance of the late acquired territory from the Indians, is certainly correct, and all the importance you attach to it will be realized. The sooner these lands are brought into market, a permanent security will be given to what I deem the most important, as well as the most vulnerable, part of the union. This country once settled, our fortifications of defence in the lower country completed, all Europe will cease to look at it with an eye to conquest. There is no other point, America united, but combined Europe can expect to invade with success.

On the other subjects embraced in my letter, as well as this, I gave you my crude ideas with the candor of a friend. I am much gratified that you received them as I intended. It was the purest friendship for you individually, combined with the good of our country, that dictated the liberty I took in writing you. The importance of the station you were about to fill to our country, and yourself, the injury in reputation that the chief magistrate may sustain, from the acts of a weak minister, the various interests that will arise to recommend for office their favourite candidate, and, from experience in the late war, the mischief that did arise to our national character by wickedness or weakness, induced me to give you my candid opinion, on the importance of the character that should fill that office. I had made, for this purpose, the most extensive inquiry in my power from the most impartial sources for the most fit character combining *virtue, honor, and energy*, with *talents*, and all united in the individual name.

I am fully impressed with the propriety as well as the policy you have pointed out, of taking the heads of departments from the four grand sections of the United States, where each section can afford a character of equal fitness; where that cannot be done, fitness, and not locality, ought to govern—the executive being entitled to the best talents, when combined with other necessary qualifications, that the Union can afford.

I have read, with much satisfaction, that part of your letter on the rise, progress, and policy, of the Federalists. It is, in my opinion, a just exposition. I am free to declare, had I commanded the military department where the Hartford Convention met, if it had been the last act of my life, I should have punished the three principal leaders of the party. I am certain an independent court-martial would have condemned them under the 2d section of the act establishing rules and regulations for the government of the army of the United States. These kind of men, although called federalists, are really monarchists, and traitors to the constituted government.

But, I am of opinion that there are men called federalists that are honest, virtuous, and really attached to our government, and, although they differ in many respects and opinions with the republicans, still they will risk every thing in its defence. It is, therefore, a favorite adage with me, that the "tree is known by its fruit." Experience in the late war taught me to know, that it is not those who cry patriotism loudest who are the greatest friends to their country, or will risk most in its defence. The senate of Rome had a Sempronius; America has hers. When, therefore, I see a character, with manly firmness, give his opinion, but when overruled by a majority, fly to support that majority, protecting the eagles of his country, meeting every privation and danger for a love of country, and the security of its independent rights, I care not by what name he is called; I believe him to be a true American, worthy the confidence of his country, and of every good man. Such a character will never do an act injurious to his country. Such is the character given to me of colonel D. Believing in the recommendation, I was, and still am, confident he is well qualified to fill the office with credit to himself and benefit to his country, and to aid you in the arduous station a grateful country has called you to fill. Permit me to add, that names of themselves, are but bubbles, and sometimes used for the most wicked purposes. I will name one instance. I have, once upon a time, been denounced as a federalist. You will smile when I name the cause. When your country put up your name in opposition to Mr. M. I was one of those who gave you the preference, and for reason that, in the event of war, which was then probable, you would steer the vessel of state, with more energy, &c. &c.; that Mr. M. was one of the best of men, and a great civilian. I always thought; but I always believed that the mind of a philosopher could not dwell on blood and carnage with any composure, of course

that he was not well fitted for a stormy sea. I was immediately branded with the epithet federalist, and you also. But I trust, when compared with the good old adage, of the tree being known by its fruit, it was unjustly applied to either. To conclude, my dear sir, my whole letter was intended to put you on your guard against American Sempronius's, that you might exercise your own judgment in the choice of your own ministry, by which you would glide smoothly through your administration, with honor to yourself and benefit to your country. This was my motive; this the first wish of my heart, to see you, when I am in retirement, endeavouring to nurse a broken and debilitated constitution, administering the government with the full approbation of all good men, pursuing an undeviating course, alone dictated by your own independent matured judgment.

Present Mrs. J. and myself respect fully to your lady, and believe me to be your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. JAMES MONROE, &c.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Monroe, dated Washington, March 1st, 1817, to Gen. Jackson.

DEAR SIR: I wrote you a short letter lately, by Gen. Bernard, and intended to have written you another, but had not time; indeed, so constantly have I been engaged in highly important business, that I have not had a moment for my friends.

In the course of last summer, the president offered the department of war to Mr. Clay, who then declined it. Since it was known that the suffrages of my fellow-citizens had decided in my favor, I reserved to him the offer, which he has again declined. My mind was immediately fixed on you, though I doubted whether I ought to wish to draw you from the command of the army to the south, where, in case of any emergency, no one could supply your place. At this moment, our friend Mr. Campbell, called, and informed me that you wished me not to nominate you. In this state, I have resolved to nominate * * * * though it is uncertain whether he will serve. His experience, and long and meritorious services, give him a claim over younger men in that state.

I shall take a person for the department of state from the eastward; and Mr. Adams's claims by long service, in our diplomatic concerns, appearing to entitle him to the preference, supported by his acknowledged abilities and integrity, his nomination will go to the senate. Mr. Crawford, it is expected, will remain in the treasury. After all that has been said, I have thought that I should put the administration more on national grounds, by taking the secretary of state from the eastward, than from this quarter, or the south, or west. By this arrangement, there can be no cause to suspect unfair combination for improper purposes. Each member will stand on his own merit, and the people respect us all, according to our conduct. To each, I will act impartially, and of each, expect the performance of his duty. While I am here, I shall make the administration, first, for the country and its cause; secondly, to give effect to the government of the people, through me, for the term of my appointment, not for the aggrandizement of any one.

With great respect, and sincere regard, yours, JAMES MONROE.

Nashville, March 18, 1817.

DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure this day of receiving your letter of the 1st instant. That by Gen. Bernard I have not received. I learn by this day's mail that he has reached Knoxville, and will be on in a few days.

My friend Judge Campbell was instructed, and fully authorized, to make the communication to you that he did, and, I hope, gave you fully my reasons for my determination and wishes on that subject.*

I have no hesitation in saying you have made the best selection to fill the department of state that could be made. Mr. Adams, in the hour of difficulty, will be an able helpmate, and I am convinced his appointment will afford general satisfaction. No person stands higher in my estimation than * * * * He is a well tried patriot, and if he accepts, will, with a virtuous zeal, discharge the duties of the office as far as his abilities will enable him. I cannot disguise to you my opinion on this occasion; my anxious solicitude for your public and private welfare requires of me candor on all occasions; and I am compelled to say to you, that the acquirements of this worthy man are not competent to the discharge of the multiplied duties of this department. I, therefore, hope, he may not accept the appointment. I am fearful, if he does, he will not add much splendor to his present well earned standing as a public character. Should he accept, rest assured that, as long as I remain in the army, it will afford me great pleasure in obeying your orders through him, and rendering his situation and duty easy and pleasant as far as circumstances will place it in my power.

I am aware of the difficulties that surround you in the selection of your cabinet. But the plan you have adopted, of making all considerations yield to the general weal, will bring you to retirement with the salvations and applause of all the virtuous, wise and good;

and should you be properly seconded by the congress of the United States, you will be enabled to place the union in a state of security and prosperity that cannot be shaken by the convulsions of Europe. To this end you can calculate with confidence on my feeble exertions, so long as my constitution may permit me to be useful. I have looked forward to that happy period when, under your guidance, our government would be in the "full tide of successful experiment" when I would retire from public life,—and endeavour to regain a much ennobled constitution.—Should you be properly seconded in your views, this period will arrive, as soon as the measures you adopt for the defence of the frontier are carried into effect, by employing those fortifications that have and may be selected for its defence, by erecting foundries and armories, and organizing and classing the militia. Then, we will have peace: for then we will be prepared for war. Every man having a gun in his hand, all Europe combined cannot hurt us. Then, all the world will be anxious to be at peace with us; because all will see we wish peace with all, but are prepared for defence against those who may attempt to infringe our national rights.

Accept assurances of my best wishes, and believe me to be, respectfully, your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

JAMES MONROE,

President of the United States.

* In declining the appointment of secretary of war.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, May 6.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Cooke, calling on the president for information in respect to the fortification, with an additional clause offered by the mover, was adopted.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the post office bill.

Mr. Clay rose, and observed that a bill of such great extent, containing more than forty sections, and involving some new principles of criminal law, could not, at this late period of the session, receive that mature attention which it required. There was scarcely a possibility that it could pass both houses at the present session, and it would only consume time peculiarly precious. He therefore moved that the committee rise, with an understanding that leave be refused to sit again.

Mr. F. Johnson opposed this motion, on account of the importance of the bill, &c.

Mr. Clay replied, in a few words, and the question on rising was then decided in the affirmative—yeas 76, noes 62.

The committee rose accordingly; and the house having refused leave to sit again, the bill was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. McLane, the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lathrop in the chair, on the bill "to authorize the creation of a stock to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, to provide for the awards of the commissioners under the treaty with Spain of the 22d February, 1819."

A motion to postpone the bill to the first day of December next, was decided in the negative—yeas 54, noes 105.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and the house adjourned.

Friday, May 7.

Mr. Hemphill, from the committee on the Cumberland road, made a report on so much of the president's message as relates to that road.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the department of state, transmitting a list of the passengers from foreign countries, who arrived in the United States during the year 1823; which was laid on the table.

The engrossed bill "to authorize the creation of a stock to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars to provide for the awards of the commissioners under the treaty with Spain, of the 22d February, 1819," was read a third time.

After some debate the question was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 117, noes 66.

So the bill was passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Henry, of Ken. moved to postpone all previous orders of the day, to go into committee of the whole, on the bill "for improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers;" and a bill "deepening the harbor at Presque Isle, and for repairing Plymouth beach;" which was carried, yeas 69, noes 46.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the first of these bills was amended so as to include in its provisions the river Missouri.

The blank for the sum to be appropriated was filled with \$75,000.

Mr. Clay moved to rise and report the bill, and accompanied the motion with a series of observations on the circumstances of the case for which the bill provides.

The committee rose, and reported the bill concerning the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, and asked leave to sit again upon the other bill committed to it; which was granted.

And the house adjourned.

Saturday, May 24.

On motion of Mr. Vance, of Ohio, the house took up the bill "authorizing the president of the United States to enter into certain negotiations relative to lands located under Virginia military land warrants, lying between Ludlow's and Robert's lines, in the state of Ohio." After some conversation the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole, made yesterday, upon the bill making an appropriation towards removing the sand bars and obstructions in the bed of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri rivers.

Mr. Buchanan said, that every amendment offered to the bill, proved that a general amendment was necessary, embracing the object of making an experiment to improve the navigation of the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, which a decided majority of the house would be in favor of. To allow of its being properly prepared, he moved to lay the bill on the table.

Which motion was agreed to; and the bill was ordered to lie on the table accordingly.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Ross in the chair, on the bill to authorize the state of Indiana to open a canal through the public lands, to connect the navigation of the rivers Wabash and the Miami of the Lake.

Mr. Call, delegate from Florida, moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "ninety feet" proposed by the bill to be given for the location of the canal, and insert in lieu thereof a provision for giving the square of a mile on each side for the whole length of the canal.

In support of this motion, Mr. Call delivered a speech of some length. After anticipating some objection, he turned his attention to the importance of the canal proposed to be made, which, he said, would open a communication which would connect New Orleans with the Western Lakes, to the great facilitation of military operations for the purposes of defence, &c. not to speak of the facilitation of commerce. But this channel, however important, it would not be possible to open, for a long time at least, without the aid of a grant of the public lands, &c.

Mr. Rankin, the chairman of the committee of public lands, stated the views of the committee on the subject. They duly appreciated the importance of such a canal, believing it the best point for the connection of these waters, but were restrained by principles on which they had always acted, from going beyond the space necessary for a canal, and for assuring the collection of tolls thereon. If congress intended to give a grant to this canal, or any other road or canal, it was much preferable that the grant should be in money, rather than in land. With regard to the expediency of granting aid to this measure, Mr. R. said, if it should be included in a general system of internal improvement, he should be in favor of it, but was opposed to acting upon it in the manner now proposed.

Mr. McLean, of Ohio, made a few remarks, expressive of the deep interest he felt on this subject, and of his conviction that the benefit to accrue from it to the U. States, would doubly repay the whole expense of making the canal.

Mr. Test, of Indiana, explained the geographical character of the country through which the canal is to run. It was a measure so perfectly practicable, that he believed the deepest part of the canal from the surface, supposing the canal to be a dead level, would not be more than twenty-five feet. Its length would be only from 15 to 20 miles. The country on both sides of the route was extremely rich, as rich, indeed, as it possibly could be, and capable of producing a vast amount of agricultural products. On the importance of this work to that country, and to the United States generally, he dwelt at some length, and then replied to the objections made by Mr. Rankin, on the ground of the obligations of the compact with Virginia, and showed by computation that the proposed appropriation of land would advance the value of the public lands to a much greater amount than that of the proposed appropriation.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, of New York, the committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. And the house adjourned.

Thomas Jones, alias John Robinson, convicted of murder on board the brig Holkar, has been sentenced, by the circuit court for the district of New York, to be executed on the 11th day of June next, and his body to be given to the surgeons for dissection.

Joseph Perez, convicted of piracy, was also sentenced to be hung on the same day.

A *bride for the tongue*.—At Harrisburgh, Pa. at a late term of the court of common pleas, in an action for slander, the jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for 500 dollars.

There is now a force of about 600 men, actively engaged at work upon the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. The sub-contractors are advertising for 400 additional laborers, "not addicted to profanity or intemperance."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 26.

The Tariff.—The tariff bill, after having been considerably modified, has passed the senate. The amendments of the senate were, for the most part, subsequently agreed to by the house, and a committee of conference appointed to adjust the remaining differences. The bill will therefore doubtless become a law.

The following are the yeas and nays on its passage in the senate:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Brown, Chandler, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Findlay, Holmes, of Maine, Jackson, Johnson, of Kentucky, Knight, Lanman, Lowrie, M. Ilwaine, Noble, Palmer, Ruggles, Seymour, Talbot, Taylor, of Indiana, Thomas, Van Buren.—25.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barbour, Branch, Clayton, Elliott, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes, of Miss. H. Johnson, of Lou. J. S. Johnston, of Lou. Kelly, King, of Alb. King, of N. Y. Lloyd, of Mass. Macon, Mills, Patton, Smith, Taylor, of Va. Van Dyke, Ware, Williams.—21.

Mr. Crawford has communicated to the committee of investigation, a reply to the charges exhibited against him in the memorial of Mr. Edwards. The following are the prominent points in his communication, as contained in the Washington City Gazette. As we gave the substance of the charges, we have felt it a duty, as impartial journalists, to give also the substance of his reply. We shall refrain from making any remarks, as we shall from forming an opinion, until after the report of the committee of investigation, which will be anxiously looked for.

He proves that Edwards presented himself at the treasury department as a director of the bank of Edwardsville after the time at which he has sworn that he was no longer a director of that bank.

He exposes the disingenuous and partial quotations of Edwards.

He demonstrates the culpable conduct of the receiver, col. Stephenson, in his retention of the public monies.

He shows, by the highest possible evidence which the case admits of, that neither Edwards nor Stephenson ever sent to him Edwards's publication in the St. Louis Inquirer, or ever wrote to him that the Edwardsville bank was in danger of failure.

He satisfactorily explains why December was placed before November in the report of the bank return, that it was thus placed because it was thus received; and that the statement was made out by the treasurer of the U. States upon his own documents, without Mr. Crawford's having any thing to do with it.

He states the reason of the differences between the report of bank deposits and the return of the deposits by the bank itself, explaining it by the treasurer's deduction in the report of the amount of two drafts, in the usual manner, on the bank, and not deducted in the return of the bank.

He demonstrates the fairness and propriety of all the treasury transactions with the bank of Missouri, the Huntsville bank, and all other banks.

He opens to view the sufferings of the people of the West, on account of their depreciated local currencies, shows the pressing calls upon him from that quarter for what relief the treasury could afford—the interposition of many members of congress, whom he names, for the same object, and the consent of president Monroe, as well as the approbation of the board of directors of the bank of the United States, in the arrangements which he entered into for the relief of the western people by the aid he afforded to the local banks.

He throws open the treasury department, its books, its files, its papers of every description, and tenders himself personally, or otherwise, for further examination.

In fine, he meets every charge, refutes it, disclaims any concealment, screens himself by no pretence of authority, shelters himself under no verbal quibble, resorts to no prevarication, and appeals alone to the majesty of truth."

[We have pleasure in presenting to our readers the following interesting article of natural history, communicated to us by professor Mitchell, of the university of this state. We hope our readers will often be amused and instructed with the productions of the same able pen.]

LAMIA AMPUTATOR.

It is probable that many people in this part of North Carolina, and perhaps in other parts also, have observed that the limbs of certain trees of the size of one's finger, are frequently, in the fall of the year, eaten quite round and to such a depth that the leaves wither, and whenever there is a high wind the limb is broken quite off and falls to the ground. This is most frequently observed in the hickory and persimmon, and sometimes in the honeylocust. Any person who has not taken the trouble to examine the subject, has probably thought it was the work of some worm, who was rather fanciful about the mode of taking his dinner, and chose to eat quite round a

limb when he might just as well have made his whole meal out of one side. The truth is, it is the work of an insect, whose history, as it is a little curious, I shall proceed to give.

It is well known that insects exist successively in four different states first in the egg; which is hatched into a maggot or worm; which is itself transformed into what naturalists call a chrysalis; and it is from this last that the proper winged insect proceeds.

Now the insect we have in hand, feeds, when in the state of a worm, upon the wood of trees, especially those above mentioned. It excavates extensive chambers under the bark, which it does not touch; so that frequently a stick will appear strong and solid on the outside, whilst there is no substance in it. A person who will take the trouble to examine, at the present time, a limb which was cut off last fall, will find the worms in it about a quarter of an inch in length. They will continue to feed upon the wood the greater part of the season, and in the latter part of September or beginning of October next, will transform themselves into an insect a little bigger than the common lightning bug, and somewhat of the same colour and appearance. Now what is particularly curious about this insect is, its manner of disposing of its eggs, and providing for its young when they shall be hatched. It has a hard horny tail, with which it pierces the bark of the tree upon which the worm is to feed, and deposits the egg. But if the limb were to continue to live, the juices of the tree would probably destroy the egg; and at any rate the worm, when it came to make its appearance, would not find its appropriate food, as it lives only upon dry wood. The last act of the insect's life, therefore, is, to cut the limb in which its eggs are deposited, quite round. This he bequeaths as a patrimony to his children, each of whom inherits such a part as his appetite and the sharpness of his teeth will enable him to make his own.

The ground under the hickory trees in the grove about the University, is quite covered, in the fall of the year, with the branches which these industrious little insects have thrown down; and the same is probably the case extensively through the country. A gentleman in blades told me last winter, they were in the habit of pruning his quince trees for him every year, in a manner not at all to his liking.

I first observed these limbs some two or three years ago, and then only wondered how they came to be cut off so handsomely. On examining them, the wounds made by the insect in depositing its eggs, and the eggs themselves, were discovered. This led me to look out for the little artist himself, and I at length discovered him at his task.

Either another species of the same genus, or a variety of the same species, inhabits the West India islands. The West India insect differs from ours in the form of the articulations of the neck, the shape of the wing cases; and in their being covered with bright spots, whereas ours has them of an uniform dull leaden colour. He is a much more gaudy insect than ours; but has not nearly the same skill as an artist. He cuts off his limb like a school-boy cutting off a stick with a knife; whereas ours saws it perpendicularly down in a workmanlike manner, as though he had served a regular apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. Whether these peculiarities will be sufficient to entitle him to be separated into a distinct species, remains yet to be determined; but should that happily be the case, he is to be called *Lamia Lucarius*.

Internal Improvements.—The board for internal improvements met at Fayetteville on Thursday last, agreeably to appointment. Present his excellency governor Holmes, Duncan Cameron, John D. Hawkins, John Owen and Thomas Turner, esqrs. At this meeting, Mr. Fulton, the engineer of the state, was authorized to enter into contracts for the lumber necessary to form the contemplated jetties in the Cape-Fear river between Fayetteville and Wilmington, and for erecting the same, and to employ such overseers and hands as may be necessary for removing the logs which at present obstruct the navigation of the river, with the necessary flats and machinery for effecting this object. So that we are in hopes, in the course of the summer and fall, the river between Fayetteville and Wilmington will not only be cleared of obstructions, but that the flats below Wilmington will be also completely removed; as we are pleased to learn, that since the engineer has obtained the assistance of the Henrietta steam boat, the mud machine which had been made for the purpose (but which, for want of sufficient power to work it, had not been brought into use) has been very effectual in deepening the channel over the bulkhead.

Application being made to the board by the commissioners appointed to clear out Lumber river, for instructions, they are directed to lay off the river into convenient lots and let it out to contractors, and if the work can be effected for the sum appropriated by the legislature for the purpose, they are to lose no time in having it done.

Stark Armistead, esq. is authorized and requested by the board to lay off the road from Plymouth to some point on Pungo river, in pursuance of the several acts of assembly incorporating the Plymouth and Pungo river turnpike company.

John P. Daves, esq. having declined to accept his appointment to supply the vacancy in the board occasioned by the resignation of Durant Hatch, esq. general Wm. A. Blount, of Beaufort county, was chosen in his stead.

The board adjourned on Saturday, to meet at Raleigh, on the first Monday in October next, or sooner if the president of the board deems it necessary.

Register.

It is stated in the New York papers, that a rumor has reached that place from Albany, that governor Yates meditates a call of the legislature, for the purpose of recommending the passage of an electoral law; his former recommendation to the legislature having been predicated on the belief that congress would have taken some decisive steps for affecting such an amendment of the constitution of the United States as would render the mode of choosing electors uniform throughout the union.

The amendments of the senate to the tariff bill, have been acted upon in the house of representatives, with unusual promptitude and industry. They were nearly all agreed to. The exceptions will again be presented to the senate to-day. We have now little doubt that this bill will become a law. We do not think the two houses will be disposed to suffer a bill so long labored, the principle of which has the sanction of both houses, to be lost by obstinate adherence to, or resistance of, any one or two of the numerous items of which the bill is made up.

Whether the tariff bill pass or not, there is so strong a disposition prevailing to adjourn, that we do not expect the session to continue longer than the 25th or 26th of the present month.

Nat. Intel.

Mr. Randolph left Washington with a view, we understand, of making a voyage to Europe, for the benefit of his health, and expected to reach N. York in time to take passage in the Liverpool packet, which was to sail yesterday.

1b.

Macon Green, who had been arrested in Richmond on suspicion of having been the projector of the "gunpowder plot" for the destruction of Mr. Lyon, was brought before the examining court, and committed for trial, for a misdemeanor.

At Potsdam, N. Y. Joseph Prince, a labourer, murdered his wife by cutting her throat with a razor, and afterwards hung himself with his handkerchief affixed to a tree. They were both ignorant, and addicted to drunkenness.

Three persons have been arrested in Philadelphia for a late attempt to set fire to the state house. One of the men turned state's evidence; and during his examination stated, that a combination was formed to murder the late mayor Wharton, for having required of them what they were pleased to term *excessive bail*. The pistol was produced in court, and was found loaded with slugs;—their intent was to way-lay him on his way to Gray's Ferry.

Died, in Quincy, Mass. on the 28th ult. Miss Caroline Matilda Smith, aged 16. A few evenings before her death, while sitting at a window, a person unobserved touched her arm suddenly and caused her to start. Her involuntary effort was so great as to cause a rupture of a blood vessel, which terminated her life. How much mischief has arisen from want of due consideration.

At Richmond on the 15th inst. a soldier named Gordon, in passing from the upper to the lower armory met a fellow soldier named Longus, and in a good humoured manner asked him why he did not go on guard; to which the other replied, he should be in time; the former then levelled his piece, and discharged its contents in the head of Longus. The sufferer lies in a dangerous state, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. Gordon is in confinement. It is stated that they were intimate friends, and that no misunderstanding had ever existed between them.

Shocking!—On Thursday last, a man named William Paradise, residing near Hillsborough, Sussex county, Del. was correcting his son, aged about 17 years, for some fault which he had committed—the youth resisting, seized his weapon, and attempted to run out of his reach, when the aggravated father got his gun and shot him on the spot! he expired in about 15 minutes.

Cambridge Chronicle.

John Wood, of Castleton, Staten Island, aged about forty years, in a state

of mental derangement, owing to a disappointment in a love affair, destroyed himself on the 4th inst. by taking a dose of arsenic. Look at that, ye cruel fair ones, who are continually hammering the old bachelors. Had Mr. Wood been treated with that kindness which a man of his years should always receive at your hands, he would not have taken a dose of arsenic!

Poughkeepsie, May 8.

Awful Casualty.—Mr. Justice Warren of Philipstown, was killed on the 30th ult. in a most shocking manner. While in a state of intoxication, he started from Cold Spring Landing in a wagon in company with two other men, determined, as he said, to drive by every thing he saw. He started from the landing with great speed, but had not proceeded far before those that were with him perceiving some danger, cautioned him against driving so unreasonably; at which he replied, "I can steer them though hell."—These words had scarcely escaped his lips, before one of the wheels of his wagon, while descending a hill, came in contact with a stone with such great force as to throw him from the wagon, on a sharp stone, which entered his head and instantly deprived him of life. One of the others had his shoulder dislocated, and received some external wounds, though not incurable, the other escaped unhurt. What an aspect this must have presented to the relatives of the former, who died an instantaneous death? How it must have harrowed their feelings when contemplating on that unguarded expression which he uttered the moment before he entered that 'bourne from whence no traveller returns.' This instance of the result of intemperance, is a solemn warning to all intemperate persons. This man has left a wife and family to mourn their dreadful bereavement.

By the following address to the citizens of the United States, it appears that we improperly applied the title of Louis XVII. to the gentleman here who represents himself as the Dauphin of France. We spoke from common report—he now speaks for himself.

Washington Journal.

"I Louis Charles, Duke of Navarre, D'uphin of France, announce to the citizens of the United States, that I possess sufficient proof that I am the son of Louis XVI. that I have just withdrawn myself from those who had kept me until this time prisoner in the Island of Cuba. I intend to have an abridged history of the different events of my life printed, which shall be made public, in order to counteract the efforts of all calumniators. If I am an impostor let me be transported to France, in order to be tried by the laws of the kingdom. If my claim is just, what honor for the American nation to restore to France the rightful heir of a king, to whom it is under great obligations, and whose object would be to give peace to the world and happiness to the republic. The distress to which I am reduced after a long journey makes it necessary for me to request the national aid. Those who are willing to assist me are requested to call at Mrs. Nardin's opposite the Centre market, Pennsylvania avenue.

CHARLES X. King of France.
Washington, 7th May, 1824.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS CLANCY & CO. have just received and are now opening a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods, which they will sell unusually low for cash, or on accommodating terms on credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on.

May 25.

24-4w

Hillsborough Academy.

A PUBLIC examination of the students of this institution will commence on next Thursday morning at ten o'clock. The friends of literature are respectfully invited to attend.

John Rogers, Principal.

May 25.

24-

Wanted to Purchase,
A Negro Girl, ten or twelve years of age.

Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE,
On a long credit,
A Negro Girl and Child.

Inquire at this office.

May 25.

24-

Ten Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber lost his pocket book on Monday last, between Oxford and Eliza Umstead's, with about fifty dollars in money, as near as he recollects, and two notes of hand, to wit: one on Charles Mallory, and Thomas Hester security, for thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, payable 1st September next, and payable to Eliza Umstead, and endorsed by said Umstead to myself; one other on Eliza Umstead, executed to myself for eight dollars and forty-two cents, payable one day after date, the date not recollected. I will give the above reward for the book and contents, to any person who will deliver the same to me. I also forwarn all persons from trading for said notes of hand, and said persons from paying the same to any person except myself.

Richard Umstead.
N. B. The subscriber will be found at Eliza Umstead's.
Orange county, May 21,

24-

THE THREE EPOCHS OF LIFE, BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DEATH.

Behold the lovely infant's fragile form,
How sweet, how innocent it lies;
What heart, that seeing, does not warm,
Or hearing, melts not at its cries?
Angels they seem, though form of flesh be
given.

To hide the spirit, pure as those in heaven!
...III...
When early sports and plays are o'er,
And youth, to hardy manhood grown;
When early toys shall please no more,
And beauty's flower is fully blown:
Wedlock fulfils creation's heavenly plan,
Links fast the fate, and seals the happiness of
man!

...III...
Death tears the infant from the breast,
And makes the lovely prey his own;
The blooming youth he lays to rest,
Ere life to him is fully known:
Nature, too, calls wearied age to his last
sleep,
Sleep of the Grave! how long, how sound,
how deep! THE STRANDBERG.

BATTLE OF BENNINGTON.

Related by an Old Soldier who was in the ac-
tion.

This was a proud day, said he, for
the poor Green Mountain boys who
were yet sore with the wounds they
had received in the retreat from Ti-
conderoga. They could not so soon
forget the slaughter of their brethren,
of Col. Warner's regiment, who were
almost all cut off at Hambardestown.
The word came, "the enemy's com-
ing,"—the alarm flew like wild fire
—every man left his plough and axe,
some even standing in the field, and
"determined to fight a spell"—some
with officers and some without—none
was anxious who should be comman-
ded or commanded; the main object
was to find a good position, take
sure aim, fire away and load again.

He proceeded to describe the order
of battle, &c. but the most striking
part was concerning a colonel who
was ordered by Gen. Starke to rein-
force with his regiment a part of one
of the wings that had sustained a
considerable part of the action, and
suffered much. The colonel marched
at the instant, but with a certain step
peculiar to himself, slow, firm and
steady. The whole parish was in his
regiment, and they had brought with
them their much loved parson, with-
out whose blessings they scarcely
think themselves in a way to prosper.
The officer commanding the corps to
be relieved, fearing every instant
that his men, from fatigue and loss,
would give way, went to hasten the
colonel. "Tell 'em (said he,) we're
coming," and kept his pace steady
on. This gentleman was at home a
deacon; wore an old fashion and long
waisted coat with large pocket flaps
and herringboned cuffs, and a three
cocked hat, the forepart something
resembling the handle of a pickin,
except that the extreme point of it
might have endangered the eye of a
mosquito, had he run unguardedly
against it. A second express arrived.
"Colonel for God's sake hurry, my
men are beginning to fall back."
"That will make room for us—tell
'em we're coming," replied the co-
lonel, keeping his still unaltered
pace, and pliz quite placid and un-
concerned. A third message was
treated just as coolly; when they em-
erged from behind a copice in full
view of the enemy, and several balls
passed over them: "halt," said the co-
lonel, "form column and let us attend
prayers." The chaplain was called
and ordered with all due formality
to attend to his duty; but during the
solemnity an unlucky shot wounded
one of the men. The colonel now,
for the first time, began to show some
impatience, for no sooner had the
parson said Amen, than the men were
ordered to march. But still the co-
lonel kept his steady pace, until he had
taken the ground in front of the poor
fellows who were almost ready to
leave the field, and but for the love
of liberty, could not have kept it half
so long. "Give it to 'em," (said the
colonel) give it to 'em," as he step-
ped along the ranks, with the same
unaltered pace and pliz, chewing his
quid, which he now and then replac-
ed, obliging those who stood next
him with "his box." "The Hessians
are in front, said he—our wives and
children in the rear. Liberty's the
prize—we fight for liberty." This
was enough; the more verbose elo-
quence of a Roman General could
have done no more.

The enemy pressed, but pressed
on only to their own destruction.—
We fought, we conquered; and the
narrator said he did not doubt but
that the cool determined bravery of
these few raw militia, had a principal
share in deciding the fate of the day.

Nashville Whig.

THE PRUDENT JUDGE.

From the European Magazine.

A Turkish merchant, whose affairs
called him into foreign countries, de-
posited a purse of a thousand sequins
in the hands of a dervise, whom he
considered as his friend, and prayed
to take the charge of that sum for
him till his return from the journey
he was about to make.

At the expiration of twelve months
the merchant returned, claimed his
property, and desired the dervise to
restore it to him; but he denied
strongly his having any sum of the
merchant's, and consequently refused
delivering him any. The other,
shocked at this perfidy, addressed
himself immediately to the cady, who
told him he had acted very impru-
dently in trusting his money to a
man with whose principles he was
totally unacquainted. "It will be a
difficult matter," replied the cady,
"to compel this wretch to refund the
sum, having received it from you
without witnesses; but I will see,"
added he, "what I can do for you.
Return to him, speak amicably to
him, but do not give him the least
intimation that I am acquainted with
the affair; and come to me again to-
morrow at the same hour."

The merchant obeyed punctually
the cady's orders; but so far from
drawing his money from the dervise,
he met with nothing but insults from
him. During the dispute, one of the
cady's slaves arrives, and invites the
dervise to come to his master, which he
immediately complies with. He is in-
troduced into the handsomest room,
received by the cady with great friend-
ship, and even treated as a person of
distinguished rank. The cady conversed
with him on various subjects, inter-
lardling the discourse, as occasion
offered, with encomiums on the know-
ledge and wisdom of the dervise.
When by these means he thought he
had gained his confidence, he said to
him, "I have sent for you, honest
dervise, to give you a proof of my friend-
ship and esteem. An affair of the great-
est moment requires my absence for
some months; and as I do not trust
to my slaves, I want to deposit my
treasure in the hands of a man who en-
joys, like you, an unblemished rep-
utation.—If you can take this charge
upon yourself without any prejudice
to your occupation, I will send you
to-morrow in the night my most valu-
able effects; but as this business re-
quires the most profound silence, I
shall give orders to my slaves to con-
vey them to you as a present."—A
gracious smile instantly covered the
dervise's countenance; he returned
the cady a thousand thanks for the
confidence he reposed in him; and
bound himself by the strongest oaths
to guard his treasure as the apple of
his eye, and departed as contented as
if he had already bilked the judge.

The next day the merchant re-
turned to the cady, and informed
him of the dervise's obstinacy in re-
fusing to restore him his sequins.—
"Re-again to him," said the judge
"and if he persists in his refusal,
threaten to complain of him to me,
and it is my opinion you will not be
obliged to repeat the threat." The
merchant goes back to the dervise,
and had no sooner mentioned the
cady to him, than he fearing to lose
the treasure he was to have the care
of, returned him his purse, telling
him, with a smile, "My dear friend,
why need you have recourse to the
cady? Your money was in perfect
safety with me; my refusal was but a
joke put upon you, to see how you
would take it." The merchant was
prudent enough not to give credit
to this jesting, and returned to the
cady to thank him for his generous
assistance.

Night coming on, the dervise pre-
pared to receive the treasure that
had been promised; but it passed
without the appearance of any of the
cady's slaves, and the night was for
him of an insupportable length. As
soon as the day appeared, he went
to the judge. "I am come to know
why my lord the cady did not send his
slaves last night to me." "Because,"
answered the judge, "I have been ap-
prised from an honest merchant that
you are a perfidious wretch, whom
justice will one day punish as your
villany deserves, if a second com-
plaint of this nature comes to my
knowledge." The dervise made a pro-
found reverence, and departed with-
out proffering the least syllable.

At Bilboa they relate a remarka-
ble instance of sang froid evinced by
a young English traveller, who was
in the stage from Iran to Madrid,
when stopped by robbers. All the
passengers were tied to trees. Whilst
they were plundering the stage, the
English traveller requested the rob-
bers to do him the favour to untie his

hands, which they did, when he drew
from his pocket a book and pencil,
and began sketching the confined
scene before him, to the no small as-
tonishment of the robbers, who, ob-
serving his skill, untied him altogeth-
er, in order to afford him greater
liberty for executing his ingenious
undertaking.

A Young Lady's Prayer for a Hus- band.

From a profane libertine, from one
affectedly pious, from a profess al-
moner, and from an uncharitable
wretch, from a wavering religionist,
and an injudicious zealot—deliver
me!

From one of starched gravity, or
ridiculous levity, from an ambitious
statesman, from a restless projector,
from one that loves any thing better
than me, but what is just and hon-
orable—deliver me!

From an ecstatic poet, from a
modern wit, from a base coward, and
from a rash fool—deliver me!

From a darling of Venus, from a
proselyte of Bacchus, from a travel-
ler, half bred, and all other mascu-
line affectations not yet recounted—
deliver me!

But give me one whose love has
more judgment than passion, who
is master of himself, or at least an
indefatigable scholar in such a study,
who has an equal flame, a parallel
inclination, a temper and a soul so
like mine that, as two tallies, we
may appear more perfect by union.
Give me one of as genteel an educa-
tion as a little expense of time will
permit, with an indifferent fortune,
independent of the servile loves of
the great, and yet one whose retire-
ment is not so much from the public
as to himself: one (if possible) above
flattery and affronts, and yet as care-
ful of preventing an injury as able
to requite it; one whose beauty of
mind exceeds that of his face, yet
that not deformed, so as to be distin-
guishable from others by its ugliness.
Give me one that has learned to live
much in a little time; one that is not
great familiar in conversation with
the world, nor no little one with him-
self; one (if two such happinesses may
be granted at one time to our sex)
who with these endowments, may
have an easy, honest disposition,
who, by his practice as well as prin-
ciples, has made himself amiable and
just; let him be truly virtuous and
pious; and let me be truly happy in
my choice.

TRUE RELIGION.

Those who make religion to con-
sist in the contempt of this world and
its enjoyments, are under a very fa-
tal and dangerous mistake. As life
is the gift of Heaven, it is religion to
enjoy it. He therefore who can be
happy in himself, and who contrib-
utes all that is in his power towards
the happiness of others (and none
but the virtuous can so be and so
do) answers most effectually the ends
of his creation, is an honour to his
nature, and a pattern to mankind.

STATE.

Madame de Maintenon, who en-
joyed all the distinctions and flatteries
of the splendid court of Louis XIV.
until she at length became the wife
of that illustrious monarch, has given
the following impressive testimony
to the vanity and hollowness
of her enjoyments, in a letter to Mad.
Maisonfort.

"Oh that I could give you my ex-
perience! that I could make you see
the ennui which devours the great,
and the trouble which they have to
fill up their days! Do you not see
that I am dying of sadness, in a for-
tune that it would be difficult to con-
ceive of? I have been young and
handsome; I have tasted pleasure; I
have been loved by every one. In a
more advanced age, I have passed
my years in the intercourse of ge-
nius. I have come to favour, and I
protest to you, my dear child, that
every condition leaves a frightful
void."

The celebrated poet Dryden, who
was extremely poor, was one evening
in company with lord Dorset and
other distinguished noblemen, when
the conversation turned upon the art
of composition, and it was finally
agreed among them to enter into a
competition who should produce the
best five or six lines in a given time.
Dryden was to decide. All racked
their brains to out do each other, ex-
cept, Dorset who scribbled a line or
two with the greatest despatch. On
reading them Dryden discovered
pleasure with all, till he came to Dor-
set's, when he was in absolute rap-

ture, and immediately pronounced
it altogether the best one; and who
could marvel at the decision of the
poetry bard? It was as follows: "I
promise to pay John Dryden, or or-
der, on demand, the sum of 500L.—
Dorset."

Importance of the United States.

Under this head, a Liverpool pa-
per gives the following concise view
of the United States:—There are half
a million of scholars at the public
schools of the United States, and more
than three thousand students at the
colleges which confer degrees. There
are about twelve hundred students
at the medical schools, five hundred
at the theological seminaries, and
more than a thousand students at law.
There are about ten thousand physi-
cians, and upwards of six thousand
lawyers. There are about nine thou-
sand places of worship, and about
five thousand clergymen. About four
thousand four hundred patents have
been taken out for new and useful
inventions, discoveries and improve-
ments in the arts. Between two and
three millions of dollars worth of
books are annually published in the
U. States. A thousand newspapers are
published. There was more than one
hundred steam boats comprising more
than four thousand tons, navigating
the Mississippi. The vessels of the
U. S. by sea, perform their voyages,
on an average, in one third less time
than English.—There are five thou-
sand post offices, and eighty thousand
miles of post roads, and twelve thou-
sand miles of turnpike roads. There
are three thousand legislators.

We learn, that Mr. James Web-
ster, bookseller and publisher of the
Medical Recorder, published in 1833
a premium for the best dissertation
on the late epidemic, which, for sev-
eral years, afflicted our country; and
that it was lately adjudged to an
able and learned practitioner, by an
experienced practitioner of Virginia.
As the essay will be published in the
next number of the Recorder, and
it is important that it should be gen-
erally known, those Editors favour-
able to medical science, will, we hope,
give this notice an insertion.

Phil. paper.

Professor Eaton has completed his
geological survey of New York, from
Albany to Lake Erie, and has pub-
lished a volume, (said to be valu-
able,) containing the result of his in-
vestigations. This labour was un-
dertaken at the instance of General
Van Rensselaer, who allows the pub-
lication of the book on condition that
the proceeds of its sale will be appli-
ed to improvements in Agriculture.

MUSIC TUITION.

JAMES AYKROYD, of Newbern, respect-
fully informs the citizens of Hillsborough,
and its vicinity, that he intends giving

Lessons in Music,

during the summer months, in Hillsborough:
His terms will be, for the Piano, twelve dol-
lars a quarter, four lessons every other week;
and three dollars for vocal music, two lessons
every other week.

Mr. Aykroyd will tune instruments, and
furnish, at the Philadelphia prices, Piano
Fortes, and other musical instruments; war-
ranted.

A subscription paper is in the hands of Mr.
Walker Anderson. Lessons will be given on
the first of July, when the quarter will com-
mence.

April 12.

23—

Regimental Orders.

THE officers, non-commissioned officers,
and musicians, belonging to the first reg-
iment of Orange county militia, are hereby or-
dered to attend a drill muster, at Hillsbo-
rough, on the 18th of June next, at the usual
hour of parade, equip according to law.—And
on the following day they are directed to ap-
pear, with their respective commands, at the
place aforesaid, at the usual hour of parade,
for the purpose of regimental exercise.

Jos. A. Woods,
Lieut. Colonel.

May 17.

23—

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to Child & Clancy,
John Van Hook & Co. and Thomas Clancy
& Co. are requested to make payment be-
fore May court; otherwise they may expect to
be called upon by an officer.

Thos. Clancy & Co.

May 3.

21—

NEW GOODS.

RECEIVING from New-York, a very large
and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cut-
lery and Groceries,

which we offer unusually low for cash. Our
friends and customers are invited to call and
examine for themselves.

Cain & Moore.

May 11.

22—

WRITING PAPER.

POT and Foolscap Writing Paper, for
sale at this office, at three dollars per
ream.



Orange Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Orange Agricultural
Society, was held on the 17th March,
1834, at the Union Hotel, in the town of Hills-
borough, when the following resolutions were
adopted, viz.

Resolved, That for the best improved farm
belonging to a member of this society, to be
viewed and adjudged in the month of August
next, 50 dollars be awarded.

For the best and sharpest belonging to a
member of the society and raised within the
county, 10 dollars.

For the best bull calf, 10 dollars.

For the best milch cow, 10 dollars.

For the best yoke of oxen, 10 dollars.

For the largest and fattest ox, 10 dollars.

For the best sow, 5 dollars.

For the greatest quantity of corn raised on
one acre of land reclaimed in the present
year, 10 dollars.

For the greatest quantity of cotton raised
on one acre of land, 10 dollars.

For the largest quantity of Irish potatoes
raised on one quarter of an acre of land, 5
dollars.

For the largest quantity of carrots raised on
one quarter of an acre of land, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of woollen full cloth,
not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of cotton and wool cloth,
not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flannel, not less than
ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of blanketing, not less
than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax table linen, not less
than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best vest pattern, 2 dollars.

For the best pair woollen stockings, 2 dolls.

For the best pair cotton stockings, 2 dolls.

For the best pair flax thread stockings, 2
dollars.

For the best two horse plough, 10 dollars.

For the best one horse plough, 5 dollars.

Resolved, That the candidates for premiums
for raising corn, cotton, potatoes and carrots,
produce well authenticated certificates of the
admeasurement of the ground and the quan-
tity raised thereon, and a written account of
the mode of manuring, planting and cultivat-
ing the ground on which the crop is raised.

Resolved, That a Cattle Show and Exhibi-
tion of Domestic Manufactures, and a Plow-
ing Match, be held in Hillsborough, on the
last Thursday in October next.

Resolved, That all articles exhibited for pre-
miums, and to which premiums are adjudged,
be offered for sale to the highest bidder, un-
der the direction of the committee of arrange-
ments, for the benefit of the owners.

Resolved, That William Kirkland, John Tay-
lor, jr. David Yarbrough, James Webb, and
James S. Smith, be appointed a committee of
arrangements.

Resolved, That James Mebane, Michael Holt,
William Holt, William Montgomery, Samuel
Child, John McCaskey, Willie Shum, Moses
McCorm, and Thomas D. Bennahan, be ap-
pointed a committee of premiums.

Resolved, That James Mebane, Thomas D.
Bennahan, Samuel Child, Michael Holt, John J.
Carlington, Duncan Cameron, and William
Kirkland, be appointed a committee to view
all the farms offered for the premium of 50
dollars; and it is expected and required that
all the candidates for this premium will notifi-
fy the committee of their intention to compete
for it on or before the 1st of August next.

Resolved, That the secretary cause these
proceedings to be published three months in
the Hillsborough Recorder.

J. Taylor, jr. Sec'y.

April 13.

18—3m

TO PATROLMEN.

THE committee appointed to settle the ac-
counts with the patrol of this county will
meet at the back room adjoining the store of
J. P. Sneed & Co. at 11 o'clock on Wednesday
of May court, when and where all concerned
will attend.

David Yarbrough,
Jonathan P. Sneed,
Samuel Child,

May 6.

22—3w

Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,

OFFER FOR SALE

Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig
Harness, Wagon Gear,
BOOTS, SHOES,

and every article in their line, for cash, or on
a short credit; and will receive in payment
Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank, or
any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1834.

11—

To the Public.

BE it known and remembered, that I, Au-
gustus Benton, late of Darlington dis-
trict, South Carolina, but now of the county
of Moore, and state of North Carolina, for and
on behalf of himself and his mother Frances
Benton, both at present of the county of
Moore, and state of North Carolina, do hereby
revoke and disannul all and every power
of attorney made by himself singly, or with
his mother, Frances Benton, jointly, all and
every power of attorney made by them joint-
ly or distinctly, either in North or South Car-
olina, to be null and void; particularly a power
recently made by the said Augustus Benton
and his mother, Frances Benton, bearing date
on or about the 29th of November, 1833, to
Abner Benton Bruce, and attested by Wash-
ington Bruce, for their claim on the estate of
Penny Benton, deceased; as also a power made
by the said Frances Benton as aforesaid, on
or about the 10th of April, 1832, to John
Bruce and Lemuel H. Benton, to receive a
certain negro boy called and known by the
name of Gordon, which was recovered by the
said Frances Benton in the Superior Court of
Orange county, against John Taylor, jun. of
Hillsborough.

Augustus Benton,
for himself and mother,

Frances Benton.

Feb. 26, 1834.

2—3m